

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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NO. 97

## PUGSLEY AND LOWELL CHEERED TO THE ECHO

### WILL MAKE LIFE SAFER IN NEW YORK

#### Ban Put on Carrying Firearms

#### New Law Makes a Permit Necessary to Obtain a Weapon

#### Dealers Can't Sell Them Except Under Drastic Regulations—To Curb Loan Sharks—Heavier Penalties for Kidnapping, and No Representing the Deity on the Stage.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Among the many laws enacted by the legislature of 1911 which will go into effect at midnight tonight is the so-called "Sullivan dangerous weapon statute," which is designed to reduce the number of homicides in the state, especially in New York city.

It provides that any person over the age of sixteen years who has a revolver or other firearm in his or her possession without a license to carry the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The crime is made a felony if the weapon is concealed about the person.

Another provision of this law is that any person who manufactures, sells, transfers, or conveys the same, and a description of the weapon. It also makes it a felony to use a black-jack or sandbag, and a dealer must show a permit to carry a weapon before selling one to any person.

Assemblyman Brooks' "loan shark" bill also goes into effect at midnight. Its principal provision is that the interest on salary loans shall not exceed 15 per cent a year, either as a bonus, or interest, or under the guise of a salary for investment, the status of a person applying for a loan.

Prohibition on the stage of living characters representing the deity are prohibited in another new law.

Other statutes which must be obeyed tomorrow include those defining kidnapping as a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than ten years, if a parent is involved, and if the kidnapping is by others by imprisonment of not less than ten years nor more than fifty years.

Declaring that moral or written threats may constitute extortion either to kidnap or to injure or destroy persons or property, and increasing the terms of imprisonment.

Making it a misdemeanor to discriminate against persons wearing the United States uniform in enjoyment of hotels, theatres and amusement resorts.

"Your respectfully,  
"GEORGE LAW."

Special to The Telegraph.  
Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 31.—Dr. A. B. Atherton, the reciprocity candidate in York, is meeting with encouraging results practically everywhere. One sign of it is the inclination of farmers, who heretofore have been Conservatives, to come out strongly for reciprocity. In certain districts of the county, particularly along the valley of the St. John river, men who had been Conservatives have signed their names to Dr. Atherton's nomination papers.

This tendency to break party lines shows that reciprocity has taken a strong hold on the farmers.

Meetings in the interests of Dr. Atherton are being held in all sections of the constituency with encouraging results.

Large Liberal Meeting at Neguac.  
Chatham, N. B., Aug. 31.—W. S. Logan and U. M. Leger, of Moncton, held a fine meeting in Neguac last evening. The attendance was large and the points scored by each speaker in favor of reciprocity were enthusiastically applauded.

The same speakers will be heard this evening at Fortage River.

### ROUSING RECEPTION TO CANDIDATES AT LIBERAL MEETINGS

#### Minister of Public Works in Able Speech Reviews What the Liberal Government is Doing for This Port and New Brunswick—His Handling of Interrupter Regarding the Unholy Alliance Brings Cheers from Enthusiastic Audience—Mr. Lowell's Telling Arguments—J. Fraser Gregory Makes Reference to St. John River Lumber Operations and Shows How Mr. Powell Fought for Americans Against New Brunswick's Interests.

Friday, Sept. 1.

For a greater St. John, for a Canada made even more prosperous than now by confirmation of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, for endorsement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government, and for a mandate from the people to them to continue their great work for Canada, Hon. William Pugsley last night delivered one of the ablest speeches he has ever made in St. John.

He and his colleagues, Mr. Lowell, addressed two rousing, stirring rallies in the Star Theatre in North End and in the Oddfellows hall in Carleton. In both places the meeting halls were crowded, seats all occupied and many people standing at the doors. Enthusiasm ran high, the speakers were applauded again and again, and cheered and cheered as they went on. The meeting in the Star Theatre was the more enthusiastic throughout, both candidates receiving a most flattering reception. As point after point was made against flag wavers and evaders of duty, and in favor of the reciprocity pact, there was round after round of applause.

The Liberal government brought forth cheers.

On the platform were Edward J. Walsh, George R. Grange, James Hays, Hon. D. J. Power, John McMillan and Joseph Kiernan.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, Hon. William Pugsley, the chairman, J. Fraser Gregory, said that he felt it a great honor to be chairman of a North End Liberal meeting. For many years the late Hon. James Holly had been chairman of Liberal meetings in this part of the city, and Mr. Gregory felt it an honor that his oak should fall on him.

THE MINISTER'S ABLE SPEECH  
Hon. Mr. Pugsley was greeted with deafening cheers when he rose to speak. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and fellow-citizens of St. John: Before proceeding to deal with reciprocity, which of course is the paramount issue in this campaign, and upon which the electors of Canada are to pass judgment on the 21st of September, it would seem not out of place that I should take the opportunity of inviting your attention to some facts connected with the transportation interests of the country with which the welfare of the

Canadian people is so intimately connected. In my judgment there is no question more important to the general interests of the country than this. Anything which can be done in the way of lessening the cost of transportation, of providing greater facilities for enabling the producers of the country, the farmers, the lumbermen, the fishermen and the miners to get the products of their labor to the market of the world at the cheapest possible cost, is worthy of the earnest consideration of every patriotic Canadian. To this important subject of transportation I am happy to say that since this government came into power, it has given the most earnest consideration and every possible effort to accomplish the best results has been put forward.

The construction of the Transcontinental Railway, the aid which has been given toward the completion of the Canadian Northern, which is to form a third transcontinental line, the recent allowance given to branches of the great transcontinental system, the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, the policy of taking over and improving the branch lines of the Intercolonial Railway, are all part of this policy. (Applause.)

In my department, a vast deal of important work has been done in recent years. From the Pacific coast, where we are making vast improvements to the Fraser River and to the harbors of Victoria and Vancouver, to the Atlantic where large schemes of improvement are under way, at the ports of St. John and Halifax, the same policy is being pursued.

While at Port William and Port Arthur on the western shore of Lake Superior, where connection is made between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and where the railways bring the traffic of the world by means of the lake steamers it is transferred across the lakes. Also at Victoria Harbor and Tillam upon the eastern side of the lakes, we are, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railways, are creating splendid harbors at a large expense.

On the St. Lawrence, the ports of Montreal and Quebec, great improvements have been made, and other large improvements are in contemplation, while vast sums of money have been expended in deepening the St. Lawrence River in deepening, widening and lighting the St. Lawrence channel. The government has steadily year after year pursued this broad and enlightened policy of national

(Continued on page 10, first column.)

Both Seats Sure.  
There was no doubting the feelings of the electors, they realized that the interests of the city, of the province and of all Canada were best in the hands of the progressive Laurier government, and last night's meetings could not fail to impress one with the certainty of the election of both Messrs. Pugsley and Lowell by great majorities.

Each speaker covered much the same ground as the other, and at the other leading from a summary of what the government has done and will do in building up the ports of Canada, Hon. Mr. Pugsley argued that great projects, such as the construction of the ultra-loyal Conservatives with the Bourassa-Monk wing of the party in Quebec. The minister was in the form and aroused his hearers to great enthusiasm.

Mr. Lowell made a capital speech, a presentation of convincing reasons for the return of both Liberal candidates, and dealt in striking fashion with statements made by Conservative speakers in the campaign here. He, too, was accorded a rousing reception, that both meetings and should take the opportunity of inviting your attention to some facts connected with the transportation interests of the country with which the welfare of the

### 8,000 HEAR LAURIER AT NEW GLASGOW

#### LIBERAL RALLY AT MARKHAMVILLE

#### Crowded Meeting Listen to Stirring Addresses on Reciprocity

#### A BOON TO FARMERS

#### Frank Freeze Shows Conclusively That They Will Profit Largely by Free Entry to American Markets—A. E. Pearson Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Sussex, N. B., Aug. 31.—Markhamville was all astir last night to welcome the speakers on behalf of Dr. McAlister and reciprocity. The hall itself was soon filled, and Fred Scott was elected chairman.

Frank Freeze was the first speaker, and opened the meeting by saying the misrepresentations of the Tory party reminded him of the lackey in the underwear, who prayed for a little less noise and a little more light. He reminded his hearers that the farmers and tradesmen were lined up together to get better markets, against the trusts and manufacturers, who had been getting rich at the expense of the farmers and consumers.

From 1884 to 1890 Canada prospered as it never prospered before, under the reciprocity agreement she had then with the United States, but the province ceased to increase in population at once when the treaty was broken off and farm values and natural products decreased in value.

Sir John Macdonald was returned to power by the people in 1891 on condition he would negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

He pointed out that the prosperity inaugurated by the agricultural policy of the Liberal government included such matters as cold storage, cheese factories, creameries, pork curing establishments, etc., etc.

He reminded the audience that the large body of farmers, that ever existed in Nova Scotia, asked for reciprocity and a reduction on the duty of agricultural implements.

Speaking on the sheep industry, which Sir John Macdonald had asked what the result would be if the duty of seventy-five cents per head, which the American buyers pay today, was remitted? It means \$15 more to every farmer on each 20 lambs he had to sell, and \$30 more every twenty sheep.

Regarding wheat, he asked, was it not a reasonable thing to believe that if we had two markets for wheat, instead of one it would be better for us? The chances were that prices might be higher in Great Britain at one time than the market for the south of us, or vice versa, and Canada would reap the benefit.

The British preference had increased the bond between Canada and the mother country, and had led to an immigration to Canada which will forever cement it to the empire.

The Annexation Bogey.  
"We are not any nearer annexation today than we were in 1886, although the trade between Canada and the United States has increased since 1886 from \$100,000,000 to over \$400,000,000.

He knew the people of Markhamville were a unit with the people of Kingsville in their loyalty to their king and country.

Mr. Freeze concluded by saying he also believed that the people would show their appreciation of Dr. McAlister's work by casting their vote for him and reciprocity on September 21, next.

Amid scenes of enthusiasm and frequent cheers, A. E. Pearson was listened to intently as he took up the interesting history of reciprocity, which the Conservative party themselves have always supported until this election, when they had flopped over and tried to down reciprocity in order to grasp the reins of power.

He believed that in less than seven years the reciprocity agreement would be called the great farm mortgage-lifter of Canada.

#### Crowds Attend from Other Towns

#### Greatest Demonstration Ever in Eastern Nova Scotia

#### Great Arena Packed Hours Before Speeches Began—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Fine Form and Delivered a Masterly Address.

Special to The Telegraph.  
New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 31.—With over 8,000 people packed into the New Glasgow rink Sir Wilfrid Laurier tonight addressed the largest political meeting ever held in eastern Nova Scotia.

Many successful political meetings have been held in New Glasgow, but the meeting tonight and reception tendered Sir Wilfrid beggars description for its unanimity of feeling and loyalty to the Liberal cause.

No meeting could be better. Not only was the town of New Glasgow well represented, but thousands of people came from Westville, Stellarton and Antigonish and stations along the line. Special trains came in from all directions and many came by team.

Long before 6 o'clock the crowd began to assemble within the building, waiting for the doors to open. Once the doors were open there was a rush for seats, and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party arrived at 8 o'clock there was not a seat to be had in the vast building. Not only was the seating capacity all occupied but hundreds were standing all around the building and rafters underneath the eaves were pressed into service.

Since Sir Wilfrid has opened his Nova Scotia tour he has held many enthusiastic meetings, but the meeting here tonight easily surpassed all others.

A Great Ovation.  
The large crowd was most orderly and patiently awaited the arrival of the great Liberal chieftain. When he appeared at the entrance a storm of cheers broke forth near the door that was taken up by those further in and swept over the general gathering until the building shook with the avation tendered to Canada's greatest statesman.

As Sir Wilfrid with Hon. R. MacGregor and Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Marcell and others proceeded towards the stage the cheering continued and it was not until a couple of minutes that quiet reigned. Then as Chairman MacGregor rose to call the meeting to order it broke out anew.

Although the building was packed to its utmost capacity there were hundreds outside who were unable to gain admittance and those inside were continually pushing and crowding to get within hearing distance.

The demonstration was one that was unparalleled in the history of Pictou county. Men, women and children were shouting and cheering, handkerchiefs, flags and hats were being waved and at times the scene was indescribable. The interior of the building had been specially decorated for the occasion with profusion of flags and bunting and around the sides of the building were the following mottoes: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nation builder." "Well enough is not good enough when we can do better." "A vote for Macdonald means much for Pictou county." "Reciprocity, prosperity, Laurier, Fishing and Macdonald."

Two bands were in attendance, one a pipe band, being at the entrance and the other, a brass band, stationed in the gallery, played an excellent programme for early arrivals and greeted the chieftain with O Canada.

Sir Wilfrid at His Best.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in excellent form. He held his audience at times spell-bound, only the next minute to have them order to grasp the reins of power.

He believed that in less than seven years the reciprocity agreement would be called the great farm mortgage-lifter of Canada.

In concluding his speech amid continued applause and cheers, he pointed out that no country in the world had ever prospered so much in so short a time as Canada.

Over August of last year, and the largest August revenue on record, despite the shipping strike in Great Britain.

For the five months of the fiscal year the customs revenue has been \$33,696,145, an increase of \$4,504,543 over the corresponding period of last year. It is expected that the customs revenue for the year will pass the \$80,000,000 mark.

### GG'S' KERRY TRUP

THE CURE OF Diarrhoea, Infantum and Complaints  
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### ST. JOHN AND SHIP BUILDING

#### Further Statements by Managing Director of Cammell, Laird Co., Who Favor This Port.

The desire of the big ship-building firm of Cammell, Laird & Co., to establish shipyards at St. John, and their anxiety to proceed with the project if the necessary arrangements can be made, was frankly discussed at a public dinner recently by R. R. Bevis, managing director of the company's Birkenhead shipyard. He said that his company had selected St. John as the best site for the shipyard for the Canadian navy, and also informed his hearers that he had strong hopes leading to their establishing this industry would be successful.

The dinner, at which this announcement was made was given at Sheffield, England, on August 2, by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., in honor of the members of the Canadian Royal Commission on industrial training and technical education. The commission is at present touring Europe with the object of ascertaining what systems of industrial education and training are in vogue in other countries and had visited Sheffield for the purpose of inspecting the shipyards and investigating their system of training their workmen.

Dr. James W. Robertson, Ottawa, with the Rev. Dr. G. Brown, Winnipeg, Mr. E. Belanger, Montreal, Foyrisher, Berlin, Ontario; J. Simpson, Toronto, and T. Bengough, secretary, Toronto, were the guests. Mr. A. D. Wedgwood, managing director, present, and also present R. R. Bevis, managing director of the company's Birkenhead shipyard, the Master Cutler (Alderman George Senior), Sir William Clegg, J. Hobson, president of the chamber of commerce, O. D. Leng, Prof. McWilliam, J. Little and J. D. Barker, general managers, and L. Munro, commercial manager.

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph of Aug. 3, in giving an account of the dinner, reports the remarks of Mr. Bevis as follows: "R. R. Bevis made an interesting reference to the introduction of the ship building industry into Canada. Canada, rightly or wrongly, he said, was determined to build its own fleet and warships. Very many rumors had been in the papers in Canada and in this country as to the successful competitors. He ventured to say for the information of their Sheffield and Canadian friends that he had strong hopes that negotiations which they as a firm had had might ultimately result in the work not being brought to England, but placed with a firm that would be established in Canada, and which would be assisted, organized, and developed by their company. (Hear, hear.)

"In the negotiations which were taking place they had pitched upon St. John, New Brunswick, as the best site for the shipyards of Canada. It was a big venture, and one which would be looked upon with, perhaps, a little avidity, but he hoped that it would materialize, and that Sheffield would benefit by the creation of shipbuilding and engineering works in Canada. (Applause.)

### DR. ATHERTON MEETING WITH SENATORS SEE NOTHING BUT GREAT SUCCESS LIBERAL VICTORY

Senator King returned to the city Saturday night from Westfield, where he was one of the speakers at a meeting held in the interests of the Liberal candidate. The other speakers were Mr. Rand, of Moncton, and A. B. Copp, M. P. P. The meeting, he said, was largely attended and the speakers had every reason to feel proud of the reception accorded them. Reciprocity is taking a strong hold on the farmers and he has no doubt as to the outcome of the election on September 21. He both Kings-Albert and Queens-Sunbury will only be a question of how great the majorities will be for Dr. McAlister and Colonel McLean.

Senator Gillmor, of Charlotte county, who arrived in the city Saturday, brings very encouraging reports from that county. "There is not a shadow of doubt," he said in speaking to a reporter for The Telegraph, "that Mr. Todd will be returned with a handsome majority. The farmers and fishermen realize that their rights are at peril and they are rallying together fighting as one man in the interests of the Liberal cause."

Patent leather shoes should be carefully wiped off with a soft cloth when they are removed, and then a few drops of olive oil should be rubbed into them. This will keep the leather soft and prevent them cracking.

Towels should be perfectly dry before they are placed in the linen press, or mold is liable to form upon them and cause skin diseases.

## READ THE AGREEMENT FOR YOURSELF

In order to meet certain false canvasses and misrepresentations employed by Conservative speakers, canvassers, and newspapers, The Telegraph prints below a part of the proposed Fielding-Paterson trade agreement with the United States, showing what the duties are now in this country, what they are now in the United States, AND WHAT THE RATES WILL BE UNDER RECIPROcity. Particular attention is directed to the duties on rough sawn lumber, which will now enter the United States free, and also to the removal of the duties on many others of our products. That part of the agreement relating to flour, bran, middlings, and other products of grain used for animal food should also be examined carefully, as false canvasses are being used in regard to it. The official figures follow here:

Articles.	Canadian Tariff.			United States Tariff.	Reduction by Both United States and Canada.	Reduction by United States.	Reduction by Canada.
	Preferential.	Intermediate.	General.				
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharfs.	Free	Free	Free	\$1.25 per 1000 ft. B.M.	Free	\$1.25 per 1000 ft. B.M.	Free
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods.	Free	Free	Free	1 cent per cubic ft.	Free	1 cent per cubic ft.	Free
Pickets and palings.	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	Free
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per pound.	2 cents	2 1/2 cents	3 cents	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	1/2 cent	1 1/2 cents
Bacon and hams, per pound.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	4 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 1/2 cents	1 cent
Beef, salted in barrels, per pound.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1 1/2 cents	2 1/2 cents	1 cent
Pork, barrelled in brine, per pound.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1 1/2 cents	2 1/2 cents	1 cent
Meats, other salted.	1 1/2 cents	1 1/2 cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1 1/2 cents	* 1 1/2 p. c.	* 1 cent
Wheat flour, semolina and rye flour, per barrel of 96 pounds.	40 cents	50 cents	60 cents	25 per cent.	60 cents	13 per cent. or 70 cents per bbl.	9 per cent. or 10 cents per bbl.
Buckwheat flour or meal.	35 cents per 100 lbs.	45 cents per 100 lbs.	50 cents per 100 lbs.	25 per cent.	1 cent per lb.	10 per cent.	Free
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain, used for animal food.	15 per cent.	17 1/2 per cent.	17 1/2 per cent.	20 per cent.	12 1/2 cents per 100 lbs.	7 1/2 per cent.	5 per cent.
Farm wagons, and complete parts thereof.	17 1/2 per cent.	22 1/2 per cent.	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	22 1/2 per cent.	22 1/2 per cent.	2 1/2 per cent.
Ploughs.	12 1/2 per cent.	17 1/2 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	5 per cent.	Free

\* Indicates "estimated."